WEST Search History

Hide Items | Restore | Clear | Cancel

DATE: Saturday, November 13, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR		
☐	L21	l17 and 715?$.ccls.	49
☐	L20	L19 and ((work near3 order) or (job near3 order))	7
☐	L19	L18 and imag$	97
☐	L18	L17 and (document near5 process$)	126
☐	L17	((resource near3 allocat$) or schedul$) and ((compar$ or match$) near4 profil$) and (network or distribut$ or nod$)	1022
☐	L16	L15 and 715/$.ccls.	57
☐	L15	schedul$ and profil$ and (distribut$ or network$) and imag$ and (document near3 process$)	391
☐	L14	L13 and work near3 order	12
☐	L13	availability near3 profil$	133
☐	L12	5247661	43
☐	L11	L6 and profil$.ab.	5
☐	L10	(distribut$ near3 document near3 process$).ab.	7
☐	L9	6742161	1
☐	L8	L7 and imag$	64
☐	L7	L6 and profil$	78
☐	L6	distribut$ near3 document near3 process$	184
☐	L5	((document near3 process$) and profil$ and imag$).ab.	4
☐	L4	(profil$ and imag$ and decompos$).ab.	5
☐	L3	(profil$ and imag$ and decompos$ and document).ab.	0
☐	L2	(profil$ near3 match$ near5 work near3 order)	0
☐	L1	profil$ and order and (decompos$ near3 imag$) and 715/$.ccls.	6

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

h e b b cg b chh e e f c e h h

```
      (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004)

      FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
L1          2239 S DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
L2            46 S L1 AND PROFIL?
L3            15 S L2 AND IMAG?
L4             0 S BALTSAN/AU
                 E BALTSAN
                 E BALTSAN/AU
L5             1 S E5
                 E HERZLIYA/AU
                 E RAMAT/AU
                 E RAANANA/AU
L6             2 S MATCHING AND PROFIL? AND DOCUMENT AND DISTRIBUT?
L7             2 S AVAILABIL? AND PROFIL? AND (WORK (2A) ORDER)
L8         27972 S RESOURCE ALLOCAT?
L9           328 S L8 AND PROFIL?
L10          173 S L9 AND (NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUT? OR NOD?)
L11            1 S L10 AND DOCUMENT
L12            4 S L10 AND IMAG?

=>
```

```
Welcome to STN International!  Enter x:x
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PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):3

* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3  JUL 12   BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options,
                   resulting in a closer connection to BABS
 NEWS  4  AUG 02   IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display
                   fields
 NEWS  5  AUG 02   CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan
                   Patent Office Classifications
 NEWS  6  AUG 02   The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover!
                   (Version 7.01 for Windows) now available
 NEWS  7  AUG 27   BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
 NEWS  8  AUG 27   BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal
                   status data from INPADOC
 NEWS  9  SEP 01   INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
 NEWS 10  SEP 01   New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within
                   STN Express with Discover!
 NEWS 11  SEP 01   New display format, HITSTR, available in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
 NEWS 12  SEP 27   STANDARDS will no longer be available on STN
 NEWS 13  SEP 27   SWETSCAN will no longer be available on STN
 NEWS 14  OCT 28   KOREAPAT now available on STN

 NEWS EXPRESS  OCTOBER 29 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01A, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS INTER    General Internet Information
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS PHONE    Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
 NEWS WWW      CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004

=> file inspec, compendex
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'INSPEC' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
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=> s distribut? and document and process?
L1 2239 DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?

=> s l1 and profil?
The arrow (=>) is the system prompt, where you enter a command. For an explanation of system commands, files, formats, etc., enter "HELP" and the name of the item you want explained at an arrow prompt (=>). Enter "HELP COMMANDS" for a list of commands that can be used in this file. Enter "HELP MESSAGES" for a list of online explanations that are available. The "?" can be used as a synonym for "HELP".

Help is also available at any prompt, and after any error message. Enter "HELP" or "?" at a prompt to see an explanation of the options. After an error message, enter "HELP" or "?" at the next prompt and you will receive a more detailed explanation of the error and how to correct it.

Automatic help is also available. When AUHELP is 'ON', you will automatically receive help following an error message. For more information on AUHELP, enter "HELP SET AUHELP" at an arrow prompt (=>).

Users who need additional assistance can contact the Help Desk at their nearest STN Service Center. Enter "HELP STN" for information on STN Service Centers. You may also choose to contact the database representative for the file you are searching, for more detailed help on database content and search strategy. For information on how to contact database representatives for the current file, enter "HELP DESK" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l1 and profil?
L2 46 L1 AND PROFIL?

=> d 1-46 ti

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI An integrated system for handwritten **document** image **processing**.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI How MDA can help designing component and aspect-based applications.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Skewscope: the textual **document** skew detector.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Skew angle estimation for printed and handwritten documents using the Wigner-Ville **distribution**.

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Using UML **profiles** for documenting Web-based application frameworks.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Hebbian algorithms for a digital library recommendation system.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Determination of the radiative properties of stratiform clouds from a nadir-looking 95-GHz radar.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Information Systems Architecture and Technology. ISAT 2001. Proceedings of the 23rd International Scientific School Digital Economy Concepts, Tools and Applications.

L2 ANSWER 9 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Functional requirements for inter-enterprise intranet services.

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Skew angle estimation in **document processing** using Cohen's class **distributions**.

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Trainable script identification strategies for Indian languages.

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI **Distributed** objects in a large scale text **processing** system (industrial case study).

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Evolution of a mixture of hot particles, steam, and water immersed in a water pool.

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI SDI **processing** for search **profiles** in online databases.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI **Distributed** multimedia **document** modeling.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Synthesizing summary knowledge from **distributed** heterogeneous information sources.

L2 ANSWER 17 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Performance comparison of two text marking methods.

L2 ANSWER 18 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI SDI **processing** for search **profiles** in online databases.

L2 ANSWER 19 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI A digital library for a virtual organization.

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Knowledge based system for rendering medical images.

L2 ANSWER 21 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Image categorization using N*M-grams.

L2 ANSWER 22 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Demand-based **document** dissemination to reduce traffic and balance load in **distributed** information systems.

L2 ANSWER 23 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI The extended enterprise: Workflow within and across companies.

L2 ANSWER 24 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI **Distributed** selective dissemination of information.

L2 ANSWER 25 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Proceedings of the Summer 1993 USENIX Conference.

L2 ANSWER 26 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Characteristics of digitized images of technical articles.

L2 ANSWER 27 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Field study of the potential for winter precipitation enhancement in the

Australian Snowy Mountains.

L2 ANSWER 28 OF 46 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
TI Network management.

L2 ANSWER 29 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Seasonal change in Titan's haze 1992-2002 from Hubble Space Telescope observations.

L2 ANSWER 30 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI History and Environmental Impact of Mining Activity in Celtic Aeduan Territory Recorded in a Peat Bog (Morvan, France).

L2 ANSWER 31 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Hydrothermal and tectonic activity in northern Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming.

L2 ANSWER 32 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Construction of weak and strong similarity measures for ordered sets of documents using fuzzy set techniques.

L2 ANSWER 33 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI An integrated system for handwritten **document** image **processing**.

L2 ANSWER 34 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Incremental adaptive filtering: **Profile** learning and threshold calibration.

L2 ANSWER 35 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Skew angle estimation for printed and handwritten documents using the Wigner-Ville **distribution**.

L2 ANSWER 36 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Skew angle estimation in **document processing** using Cohen's class **distributions**.

L2 ANSWER 37 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Temporal locality and its impact on Web proxy cache performance.

L2 ANSWER 38 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Initiation of moist convection at the dryline: forecasting issues from a case study perspective.

L2 ANSWER 39 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Evolution of a mixture of hot particles, steam, and water immersed in a water pool.

L2 ANSWER 40 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI **Distributed** multimedia **document** modeling.

L2 ANSWER 41 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Performance comparison of two text marking methods.

L2 ANSWER 42 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Image transformation into device-dependent color printer description using 4th-order polynomial regression and object-oriented programming development of image **processing** modules.

L2 ANSWER 43 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Demand-based **document** dissemination to reduce traffic and balance load in **distributed** information systems.

L2 ANSWER 44 OF 46 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI Extended enterprise: Workflow within and across companies.

```
L2   ANSWER 45 OF 46  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   Assessment of the nearshore zone at St.Marys Inlet, Florida.

L2   ANSWER 46 OF 46  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
TI   ROLL WRAPPING AND INVENTORY CONTROL.


=> s l2 and imag?
L3          15 L2 AND IMAG?

=> s baltsan/au
L4           0 BALTSAN/AU

=> e baltsan
E1           1     BALTRUM/BI
E2           6     BALTRUSAITIS/BI
E3           0 --> BALTSAN/BI
E4           1     BALTSATA/BI
E5           1     BALTSAVIAS/BI
E6           1     BALTSCANDIAN/BI
E7           1     BALTSMANN/BI
E8           1     BALTSUDOPROEKT/BI
E9           1     BALTUS/BI
E10          4     BALTUSKA/BI
E11          2     BALTYKU/BI
E12         15     BALTZ/BI

=> e baltsan/au
E1           1     BALTRUSIS R S/AU
E2           1     BALTS S A/AU
E3           0 --> BALTSAN/AU
E4           1     BALTSAN A/AU
E5           1     BALTSAN AVIKAM/AU
E6           1     BALTSAS A/AU
E7           2     BALTSAVIAS E/AU
E8          11     BALTSAVIAS E P/AU
E9           1     BALTSAVIAS EMMANUEL/AU
E10         10     BALTSAVIAS EMMANUEL P/AU
E11          1     BALTSBERGER J H/AU
E12          1     BALTSCH H/AU

=> s e5
L5           1 "BALTSAN AVIKAM"/AU

=> d

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  COMPENDEX  COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN   1988(8):110771  COMPENDEX    DN  880871481
TI   ON THE SHORTEST PATHS BETWEEN TWO CONVEX POLYHEDRA.
AU   Baltsan, Avikam (Tel-Aviv Univ, Tel-Aviv, Isr); Sharir, Micha
SO   J Assoc Comput Mach v 35 n 2 Apr 1988 p 267-287
     CODEN: JACOAH    ISSN: 0004-5411
PY   1988
DT   Journal
TC   Application; Theoretical
LA   English


=> e herzliya/au
E1           1     HERZLINGER R/AU
E2           2     HERZLINGER R E/AU
E3           0 --> HERZLIYA/AU
E4           1     HERZMANN D E/AU
```

```
E5            2     HERZMANN F/AU
E6            1     HERZMANN FRANZ/AU
E7            2     HERZMANN J/AU
E8            1     HERZMANN W/AU
E9            1     HERZMARK G/AU
E10           1     HERZMARK GUY/AU
E11           1     HERZNER FC/AU
E12           1     HERZNER HOLGER/AU

=>
=> e
E13          29     HERZNER W/AU
E14           4     HERZNER W R/AU
E15           1     HERZNER WOLFGANG/AU
E16           4     HERZO D/AU
E17           1     HERZO D P/AU
E18          34     HERZOG A/AU
E19          12     HERZOG A D/AU
E20           2     HERZOG A E/AU
E21          27     HERZOG A H/AU
E22           2     HERZOG A L/AU
E23           2     HERZOG A M/AU
E24           7     HERZOG A V/AU

=> e
E25           1     HERZOG ADRIAN/AU
E26           4     HERZOG AH/AU
E27           1     HERZOG ALEX/AU
E28           1     HERZOG ANDREA/AU
E29           8     HERZOG ANDREAS/AU
E30           1     HERZOG AUGUST/AU
E31           3     HERZOG AXEL/AU
E32          17     HERZOG B/AU
E33           5     HERZOG B L/AU
E34           2     HERZOG BENJAMIN/AU
E35           1     HERZOG BENJAMIN D/AU
E36           4     HERZOG BERND/AU

=> e
E37           5     HERZOG BERTRAM/AU
E38           3     HERZOG BEVERLY L/AU
E39           2     HERZOG BIRGER/AU
E40          18     HERZOG C/AU
E41           2     HERZOG C J/AU
E42          18     HERZOG C P/AU
E43          13     HERZOG CANCE M H/AU
E44           1     HERZOG CARL J/AU
E45           1     HERZOG CH/AU
E46           1     HERZOG CHRISTEL/AU
E47           1     HERZOG CHRISTIAN/AU
E48           2     HERZOG CHRISTIANE/AU

=> e
E49           1     HERZOG CHRISTOPHER/AU
E50           2     HERZOG CLAUS/AU
E51          10     HERZOG D/AU
E52           1     HERZOG D C/AU
E53          31     HERZOG D G/AU
E54           3     HERZOG D P/AU
E55           2     HERZOG D R/AU
E56           1     HERZOG DANIEL E/AU
E57           1     HERZOG DAVID/AU
E58           2     HERZOG DAVID J/AU
E59           1     HERZOG DAVID P/AU
```

```
E60             1      HERZOG DG/AU

=> e ramat/au
E1              2      RAMASWARNY R V/AU
E2              1      RAMASWARY V/AU
E3              0 --> RAMAT/AU
E4              6      RAMAT E/AU
E5             27      RAMAT P/AU
E6              3      RAMAT PIERRE/AU
E7              6      RAMAT S/AU
E8              3      RAMAT STEFANO/AU
E9              1      RAMATA R/AU
E10             1      RAMATHAL H/AU
E11             1      RAMATHAL HANSEL/AU
E12             1      RAMATHAS K/AU

=> e raanana/au
E1              1      RAANAN G/AU
E2              2      RAANAN J/AU
E3              0 --> RAANANA/AU
E4              1      RAANANI EHUD/AU
E5              5      RAANES C A/AU
E6              3      RAANES CHRIS A/AU
E7              3      RAANESS O/AU
E8              3      RAANGS R/AU
E9              2      RAANGS RON/AU
E10             1      RAAO K PURNA CHANDRA/AU
E11             1      RAAOUF A ABDEL/AU
E12             7      RAAP A K/AU

=> e
E13             2      RAAP ANTON K/AU
E14             1      RAAP DAN L/AU
E15             1      RAAP I A/AU
E16            17      RAAP J/AU
E17             2      RAAP M B F/AU
E18             1      RAAP M C B/AU
E19             1      RAAP MAIK/AU
E20             1      RAAP P E/AU
E21             1      RAAPE ULRICH/AU
E22             2      RAAPHORST A G T/AU
E23             1      RAAPHORST A U/AU
E24            97      RAAPHORST G P/AU

=> dhis
DHIS IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004)

     FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
L1           2239 S DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
L2             46 S L1 AND PROFIL?
L3             15 S L2 AND IMAG?
L4              0 S BALTSAN/AU
                  E BALTSAN
                  E BALTSAN/AU
L5              1 S E5
                  E HERZLIYA/AU
                  E RAMAT/AU
```

E RAANANA/AU

=> s (match? or compar?) and profil? and document and (network or distribut? or node?)
(MATCH? IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s matching and profil? and document and distribut?
L6 2 MATCHING AND PROFIL? AND DOCUMENT AND DISTRIBUT?

=> d 1-2

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2004:8071316 INSPEC DN C2004-10-7220-004
TI pFilter: global information filtering and dissemination using structured overlay networks
AU Chunqiang Tang (Dept. of Comput. Sci., Rochester Univ., NY, USA); Zhichen Xu
SO Proceedings the Ninth IEEE Workshop on Future Trends of Distributed Computing Systems. FTDCS 2003
Los Alamitos, CA, USA: IEEE Comput. Soc, 2003. p.24-30 of xii+378 pp. 17 refs.
Conference: San Juan, Puerto Rico, 28-30 May 2003
Sponsor(s): IEEE Coput. Soc
Price: CCCC 0-7695-1910-5/03/$17.00
ISBN: 0-7695-1910-5
DT Conference Article
TC Practical
CY United States
LA English

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AN 1996(42):3938 COMPENDEX
TI Image transformation into device-dependent color printer description using 4th-order polynomial regression and object-oriented programming development of image processing modules.
AU Mongeon, Michael C. (Xerox Corp., Webster, NY, USA)
MT Color Imaging: Device-Independent Color, Color Hard Copy, and Graphic Arts.
MO SPIE - Int Soc for Opt Engineering, Bellingham, WA USA
ML San Jose, CA, USA
MD 29 Jan 1996-01 Feb 1996
SO Proceedings of SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering v 2658 1996.Society of Photo-Optical Instrumentation Engineers, Bellingham, WA, USA.p 341-352
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
ISBN: 0-8194-2032-8
PY 1996
MN 22501
DT Conference Article
TC Theoretical; Experimental
LA English

=> d 1-2 ab

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB The exponential data growth rate of the Internet makes it increasingly difficult for people to find desired information in a timely fashion. Information filtering and dissemination systems allow users to register persistent queries called user **profiles**, and notify users when relevant files become available. Existing such systems, however, either

are not scalable, or do not support **matching** of unstructured documents (e.g., text, HTML, image, audio or video files) that account for a significant percentage of Internet contents. We propose pFilter a global-scale, decentralized information filtering and dissemination system for unstructured documents. To handle potentially billions of documents for millions of subscribers, pFilter connects a large number of computers into a structured peer-to-peer overlay network. Computers in the overlay collectively publish or collect documents, build indices, register **profiles**, filter and disseminate documents. **Profiles** and documents are **distributed** through the network according to their semantics such that they can be matched efficiently and accurately without excessive flooding. pFilter employs scalable application-level multicast to deliver **matching** documents to a large number of interested parties efficiently.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB This paper investigates the development of printer device **profiles** used in color **document** printing system environments when devices with intrinsically different gamut capabilities communicate with one another in a common (CIELAB) color space.While the main thrust of this activity focuses on the output printer, namely the Xerox 5760 printer, and its rendition of some device independent image description, characterizations are provided which investigate relative areas of photographic, monitor, and printer gamuts using a visual hue leaf comparison between devices.The printer is modeled using 4th-order polynomial regression which maps the device independent CIELAB image representation into device dependent printer CMYK.This technique results in 1.89 AEEavg over the training data set.Some key properties of the proposed calibration method are as follows: (1) Linearized CMYK tone reproduction curves with respect to AEEpaper to improve the **distribution** of calibration data in color space.(2) Application of GCR strategy and linearization to the calibration target prior to the regression on the measured CIELAB and original CMY values.Each strategy employs a K addition/No CMY removal method which maximizes printer gamut and relies on the regression to determine the appropriate CMY removal.The following GCR strategies are explored: CMY only (0% K addition), 50% K addition, 100% K addition, and non-linear K addition.A library of image processing algorithms is included, using LabView object oriented programming, which provides a modular approach for key color processing tasks.In the user interface, an image is selected with appropriate GCR strategy, and the program operates on the image.In general, the pictorial image quality is excellent for each GCR strategy with subtle differences between GCR approaches.Quantitative analysis of Q60 color **matching** performance is included.0 Refs.

=> s availabil? and profil? and (work (2a) order)
L7 2 AVAILABIL? AND PROFIL? AND (WORK (2A) ORDER)

=> d 1-2 ab

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB This paper documents work on automating resource management in BT Retail. BT Retail manages BT's access network and provides telecommunication services to its customers. BT Retail's field engineers are allocated jobs via an information system known as **Work** Manager. In **order** to provocatively position the engineers (i.e. resources) so as to service jobs in an optimal manner resource managers are involved in analysing the **profiles** of engineers in the light of incoming jobs and 'selecting' those **profiles** that will yield best quality of service (QoS) and reduce operational cost. A **profile** is a set of attributes that define a resource's capabilities (i.e. skills), capacity (i.e. **availability**), and location (i.e. area). Resource planning involves identifying an 'optimal' set of resource

profiles. Accurate workload forecasting is sine qua non for optimal resource planning. To this end we have developed ARMS, Automated Resource Management System, a suite of components for workload forecasting and resource planning.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB This paper documents work on automating resource management in BT Retail. BT Retail manages BT's access network and provides telecommunications services to its customers. BT Retail's field engineers are allocated jobs via an information system known as **Work** Manager. In **order** to proactively position the engineers (i.e. resources) so as to service jobs in an optimal manner resource managers are involved in analysing the **profiles** of engineers in the light of incoming jobs and 'selecting' those **profiles** that will yield best quality of service (QoS) and reduce operational costs. A **profile** is a set of attributes that define a resource's capabilities (i.e. skills), capacity (i.e. **availability**), and location (i.e. area). Resource planning involves identifying an 'optimal' set of resource **profiles**. Accurate workload forecasting is sine qua non for optimal resource planning. To this end we have developed ARMS, Automated Resource Management System, a suite of components for workload forecasting and resource planning. 23 Refs.

=> d all 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AN 2004:7881537 INSPEC DN B2004-04-6210-003; C2004-04-1290D-062
TI ARMS - application of Al and OR methods to resource management.
AU Owusu, G.; Voudouris, C.; Dorne, R.; Ladde, C.; Anim-Ansah, G.; Gasson, K.; Connolly, G. (BT Exact, Ipswich, UK)
SO BT Technology Journal (Oct. 2003) vol.21, no.4, p.27-32. 23 refs.
Published by: British Telecommunications plc
CODEN: BTJUEH ISSN: 1358-3948
SICI: 1358-3948(200310)21:4L.27:AAMR;1-K
DT Journal
TC Practical
CY United Kingdom
LA English
AB This paper documents work on automating resource management in BT Retail. BT Retail manages BT's access network and provides telecommunication services to its customers. BT Retail's field engineers are allocated jobs via an information system known as **Work** Manager. In **order** to provocatively position the engineers (i.e. resources) so as to service jobs in an optimal manner resource managers are involved in analysing the **profiles** of engineers in the light of incoming jobs and 'selecting' those **profiles** that will yield best quality of service (QoS) and reduce operational cost. A **profile** is a set of attributes that define a resource's capabilities (i.e. skills), capacity (i.e. **availability**), and location (i.e. area). Resource planning involves identifying an 'optimal' set of resource **profiles**. Accurate workload forecasting is sine qua non for optimal resource planning. To this end we have developed ARMS, Automated Resource Management System, a suite of components for workload forecasting and resource planning.
CC B6210 Telecommunication applications; C1290D Systems theory applications in economics and business; C1290F Systems theory applications in industry; C1230 Artificial intelligence
CT OPERATIONS RESEARCH; PLANNING (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE); QUALITY OF SERVICE; RESOURCE ALLOCATION
ST OR methods; operational research; artificial intelligence; Al methods; BT Retail; access network; telecommunication services; Work Manager information system; quality of service; QoS; resource planning; workload forecasting; Automated Resource Management System

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ET   A1; S


=> s resource allocat?
L8        27972 RESOURCE ALLOCAT?

=> s l8 and profil?
L9          328 L8 AND PROFIL?

=> s l9 and (network? or distribut? or nod?)
L10         173 L9 AND (NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUT? OR NOD?)

=> s l10 and document
L11           1 L10 AND DOCUMENT

=> d ab

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 1  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   Research on replication techniques to reduce traffic and minimize the
     latency of information retrieval in a distributed system has
     concentrated on client-based caching, whereby recently/frequently accessed
     information is cached at a client (or at a proxy thereof) in anticipation
     of future accesses. We believe that such myopic solutions-focussing
     exclusively on a particular client or set of clients-are likely to have a
     limited impact. Instead, we offer a solution that allows the replication
     of information to be done on a global supply/demand basis. We propose a
     hierarchical demand-based replication strategy that optimally disseminates
     information from its producer to servers that are closer to its consumers.
     The level of dissemination depends on the relative popularity of
     documents, and on the expected reduction in traffic that results from such
     dissemination. We used extensive HTTP logs to validate an analytical model
     of server popularity and file access profiles. Using that model
     we show that by disseminating the most popular documents on servers closer
     to clients, network traffic could be reduced considerably, while
     servers are load-balanced. We argue that this process could be generalized
     to provide for an automated server-based information dissemination
     protocol that will be more effective in reducing both network
     bandwidth and document retrieval times than client-based caching
     protocols.


=> s l10 and imag?
L12           4 L10 AND IMAG?

=> d 1-4 ab

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 4  INSPEC  (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB   Interactive video services such as video conferencing, distance learning,
     and online video games over the Internet and wireless networks
     are becoming increasingly prevalent. Because of limited bandwidth on
     networks and the bandwidth-hungry nature of video, interactive
     video requires extremely efficient resource management to gain real-time
     performance. Unlike pregenerated video whose traffic profiles
     can be computed in advance, efficiency and accuracy of dynamic
     resource allocation methods for interactive video depend
     critically on the performance of traffic prediction. Using either traffic
     data or image features, existing traffic prediction schemes can
     only provide a short-term traffic prediction. Based on a three-dimensional
     object's motion, this paper presents a new bandwidth prediction approach
     for video conferencing. We show that there is a strong correlation between
     video conferencing traffic and real motion of objects. The real motion can
     be predicted by the powerful technique Kalman filtering, and the estimated
     motion is used to make a long-term bandwidth prediction. The new traffic
     prediction model is tested and compared with the frame-based adaptive
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normalized least mean square error linear predictor and optical flow-based method with Kalman filtering. Experimental results show that our proposed traffic prediction model achieves much higher accuracy in long-term traffic prediction, which provides the possibility for **networks** to allocate resources efficiently for video conferencing services.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 4 INSPEC (C) 2004 IEE on STN
AB This paper presents a segmentation technique based on multiple threshold values determined by fuzzy logic and information entropy principle to extract alphanumeric characters from general scene **images**, and its parallel implementation in a cluster of personal computers in a local area **network**. In this approach, the scene **images** are segmented into various regions based on fuzzy-entropy thresholding method which allows each local threshold to be detected and used for segmentation. A coarse searching technique is then implemented to locate potential character regions, followed by a rule-based character detecting technique to accurately extract characters. This searching step is executed in parallel at each computer for each selected threshold so as to collect all possible character-candidate regions. These results are then combined and x-y projection/**profile** is further applied to search for any missing characters. The multithreshold segmentation technique offers a simple, robust system that is capable of extracting alphanumeric characters from various scene **images** under nonuniform illuminating condition and for a variety of car number plates whereas the execution speed of the system is increased with parallel computing and dynamic load balancing technique.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 4 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB Interactive video services such as video conferencing, distance learning, and online video games over the Internet and wireless **networks** are becoming increasingly prevalent. Because of limited bandwidth on **networks** and the bandwidth-hungry nature of video, interactive video requires extremely efficient resource management to gain real-time performance. Unlike pregenerated video whose traffic **profiles** can be computed in advance, efficiency and accuracy of dynamic **resource allocation** methods for interactive video depend critically on the performance of traffic prediction. Using either traffic data or **image** features, existing traffic prediction schemes can only provide a short-term traffic prediction. Based on a three-dimensional object's motion, this paper presents a new bandwidth prediction approach for video conferencing. We show that there is a strong correlation between video conferencing traffic and real motion of objects. The real motion can be predicted by the powerful technique Kalman filtering, and the estimated motion is used to make a long-term bandwidth prediction. The new traffic prediction model is tested and compared with the frame-based adaptive normalized least mean square error linear predictor and optical flow-based method with Kalman filtering. Experimental results show that our proposed traffic prediction model achieves much higher accuracy in long-term traffic prediction, which provides the possibility for **networks** to allocate resources efficiently for video conferencing services. 35 Refs.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 4 COMPENDEX COPYRIGHT 2004 EEI on STN
AB Marginal pricing of harmonic injections can be shown to encourage each member of the **network** to independently act in such a way that the harmonic **profile** of the system is optimized. A problem encountered with marginal pricing is that loads can be charged complex amounts for their injections. This paper demonstrates that the real part of the amount charged for any injection reflects the "in-phase" component of that current, which will either increase or decrease the prevailing harmonic voltages. The **imaginary** part charged to a load reflects the quadrature component of their injections, which has no effect on the voltage magnitudes, at the margin. Each load need only be liable for the real amount they are charged, which has a direct correspondence with the

total payments due. 8 Refs.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:48:24 ON 13 NOV 2004)

     FILE 'INSPEC, COMPENDEX' ENTERED AT 12:48:34 ON 13 NOV 2004
L1          2239 S DISTRIBUT? AND DOCUMENT AND PROCESS?
L2            46 S L1 AND PROFIL?
L3            15 S L2 AND IMAG?
L4             0 S BALTSAN/AU
                 E BALTSAN
                 E BALTSAN/AU
L5             1 S E5
                 E HERZLIYA/AU
                 E RAMAT/AU
                 E RAANANA/AU
L6             2 S MATCHING AND PROFIL? AND DOCUMENT AND DISTRIBUT?
L7             2 S AVAILABIL? AND PROFIL? AND (WORK (2A) ORDER)
L8         27972 S RESOURCE ALLOCAT?
L9           328 S L8 AND PROFIL?
L10          173 S L9 AND (NETWORK? OR DISTRIBUT? OR NOD?)
L11            1 S L10 AND DOCUMENT
L12            4 S L10 AND IMAG?

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